

Field records of Zappey’s Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cumatilis* on Java and Sumatra, with notes on the distribution and status of Blue-and-white Flycatcher *C. cyanomelana* in Indonesia

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Zappey’s Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cumatilis* was a long-forgotten taxon that is now recognised as a distinct species from Blue-and-white Flycatcher *C. cyanomelana*. Its distribution, especially during the non-breeding season, is poorly known. In Indonesia it was known from two records from Sumatra and a single record from Java. Observations from Halimun Salak National Park in February 2014 and Cibodas Botanical Gardens in March 2015 revealed new records of Zappey’s Flycatcher from mainland Java. Published information and observations by Indonesian birdwatchers confirm the presence of the two races of Blue-and-white Flycatcher (*cyanomelana* and *intermedia*) on Java and suggest that it is a much commoner migrant than previously believed.

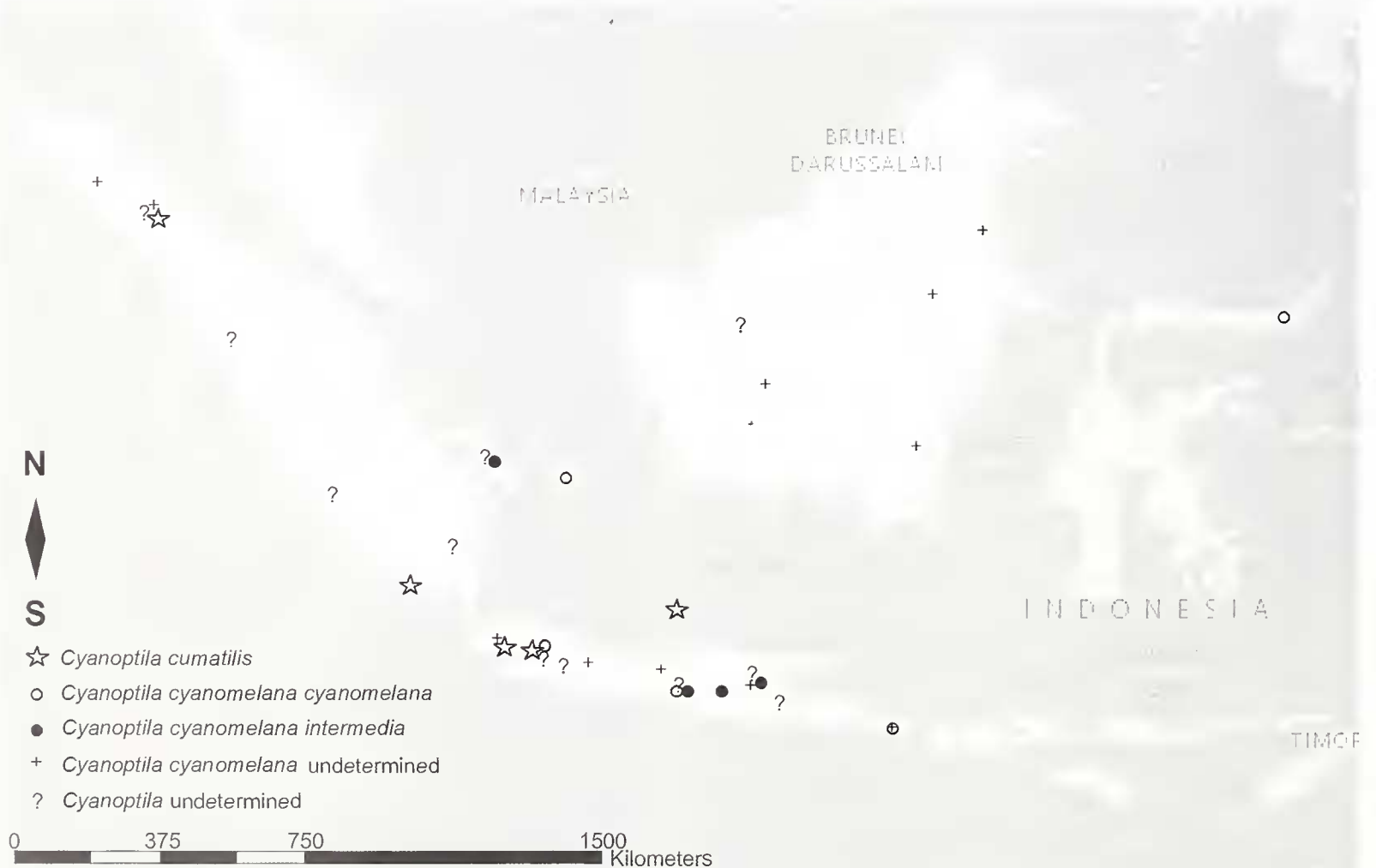
INTRODUCTION

Zappey’s Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cumatilis* is a valid species that was previously considered to be a race of the Blue-and-white Flycatcher *C. cyanomelana* (Thayer & Bangs 1909, Leader & Carey 2012). Zappey’s Flycatcher differs from the latter in having a blue wash on the throat, breast and ear-coverts, similar to the blue upperparts, whereas in the Blue-and-white Flycatcher these areas are black (race *cyanomelana*) or blackish (race *intermedia*), in contrast to the blue upperparts. The distribution and status of Zappey’s Flycatcher is still not fully known. Leader & Carey (2012) state that it breeds in central China, north to Beijing, west to Shaanxi and south to north-

west Hubei. Clement (2015) noted that during the non-breeding season the taxon *cumatilis* migrates to Laos and Vietnam, the Greater Sundas in Indonesia, and Luzon and Palawan in the Philippines. However, *cumatilis* has in fact been seen over a wider area during the non-breeding season—Hong Kong, South Korea, Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah: images can be found on Oriental Bird Images (http://orientalbirdimages.org/search.php?Bird_ID=2945) and Borneo Bird Images (http://www.borneobirdimages.com/species/zappey-at-s_flycatcher#navigation).

Very little information is available on the distribution of Zappey’s Flycatcher in Indonesia and, as far as we are aware, there is only a handful of published records from Java and Sumatra. The only

Figure 1. Locations of *Cyanoptila cumatilis*, *C. cyanomelana cyanomelana*, *C. cyanomelana intermedia*, *C. cyanomelana* undetermined and undetermined female and immature birds recorded in Indonesia from 1894 to 2015.



previous confirmed record from Java is a male collected from the Karimoen Djawa Islands (now Karimunjawa) by K. W. Dammerman on 25 November 1930 (Chasen & Kloss 1933). A record by Bartels & Stresemann (1929) gave no specific information about the number, sex or location of the birds observed. Records from Sumatra can first be traced from van Marle & Voous (1988), where one male—from Kaban on 22 February 1916 (de Beaufort 1921)—and three females are reported. However, knowledge of the plumage of females and first-winter birds is far from complete and it is not possible to distinguish between the females and first-winter birds of the two species (Leader & Carey 2012); therefore, the females noted by van Marle & Voous (1988) and all other records of females and first-winter birds cannot be assigned to either species until further research has been carried out. There is one recent record, a single bird in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in September 2014 (Eaton 2014). James Eaton (*in litt.* 2016) confirmed that this was an immature male Zappey's Flycatcher that was just distinguishable from Blue-and-white Flycatcher.

The closely related Blue-and-white Flycatcher is regarded as a rare winter visitor to Sumatra and Java (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993), although some earlier records may relate to Zappey's. Furthermore, Blue-and-white Flycatcher has recently been observed further east in Indonesia, in Bali (Mason 2011, Hjerpe 2015) and Sulawesi (Rheindt & Verbelen 2011).

Here we present recent records of Zappey's Flycatcher on Java and also investigate the distribution and status of Blue-and-white Flycatcher in Indonesia, particularly on Java, which suggest that the species is more common than previously thought.

METHODS

Surveys of three areas in West Java were made, the first by ARA in Halimun Salak National Park on 22 February 2014, and the second and third by ARD, NEP, IP & MHA between 16–20 March 2015 in Cibodas Botanical Gardens and Gede Pangrango National Park.

In Halimun Salak NP, the Kawah Ratu track was followed from Gunung Bunder (6.717°S 106.711°E). The track is in tropical rainforest, with more open forest around Kawah Ratu (1,400 m), and all birds were recorded along it from 06h00 to 12h00. Observations in the 80 ha Cibodas Botanical Garden (6.740°S 107.004°E) were made on 16, 17, 18 and 20 March 2015. It is a coniferous park lying between 1,200 and 1,400 m. Observations covered the entire area, which was divided into four blocks, each surveyed by two observers. Surveys were carried out from 07h00–11h00 and 14h00–17h00. A survey was made in Gede Pangrango NP (6.749°S 106.990°E) on 19 March by following the Cibereum waterfall track (1,300–1,700 m) from 06h00 to 12h00.

We also traced records of Zappey's and Blue-and-white Flycatchers in Indonesia from published information and information gathered from Indonesian birdwatchers.

RESULTS

Single Zappey's Flycatchers were recorded in two of the survey sites. The first, a single male in Halimun Salak NP on 22 February 2014, was observed by ARA at about 1,300 m in forest on the Kawah Ratu track at 11h00. The weather was cloudy but visibility was good, and the bird was observed at about 8–15 m for about 30 seconds. The all blue appearance of the upperparts (with a lack of moult contrast in the upper coverts) confirmed that the bird was an adult male. It appeared larger than the resident Indigo Flycatcher *Eumyias indigo*, which might be a cause of confusion, but the stark contrast between the blue throat and the white belly removed any possible doubt.

The second record was of a single male at 08h30 on 20 March 2015, a cloudy morning after earlier rain, seen by ARD and NEP in Cibodas Botanical Gardens at 1,350 m, and confirmatory images were obtained (Plates 1 & 2). The bird was not disturbed by the observers' presence and was approached to about 5 m. It perched quietly on a branch of a conifer for about a half minute, then moved to another tree before it flew off and disappeared. At first ARD and NEP thought it was an Indigo Flycatcher, but its larger size and the appearance of its tail led them to conclude that it was a Blue-and-white Flycatcher. However, subsequent examination of the images highlighted the contrasting blue throat and white belly and, after discussion on the Indonesian birdwatchers Facebook group (Pengamat Burung Indonesia), the bird's identification as a male Zappey's Flycatcher was confirmed.

Three Blue-and-white Flycatchers were also recorded in Cibodas Botanical Garden. NEP and IP observed a single male perched on a tree at 1,295 m on 16 March (Plate 3) and at 08h00 on the following day, ARD and MHA saw a male perched in the tree canopy at the same location. On 18 March, at 11h39, NEP and IP found a male moving from branch to branch in a conifer at 1,342 m. There were also two records of female *Cyanoptila* sp. on 16 and 17 March. We were unable to determine whether any of these sightings were of the same individuals or not.

DISCUSSION

Previous confirmed records of Zappey's Flycatcher in Indonesia consisted of one from Java (Chasen & Kloss 1933) and two from Sumatra (de Beaufort 1921, Eaton 2014). Our records from Halimun Salak NP and Cibodas Botanical Gardens are the first of the species on Java for more than 80 years. Falling in February and March, at the start of the northern migration period, they suggest that Java may be the most southerly wintering location of the species. A compilation of Blue-and-white Flycatcher observations from published information and birdwatchers' records in Indonesia produced 30 confirmed records (Table 1). There were six records from Sumatra: one of the race *cyanomelana*, one of *intermedia* and four of undetermined race. Historical records (from 1913 to 1998) were all from mainland Sumatra. However, recent observations have been made on Sumatra's satellite islands, Bangka and Belitung (Syahputra pers. comm., M. Iqbal pers. comm.). There are only four records from Kalimantan, without any information as to the race(s) concerned (Büttikofer 1899, Rice 1989, Holmes 1997, Brickle *et al.* 2010, Wielstra *et al.* 2012). On Bali there is one record of race *cyanomelana* and four of undetermined race, all from the highlands of Bedugul and north Payangan (Mason 2011, Hjerpe 2015).

Most records of Blue-and-white Flycatcher were from Java, with 11 records during the 11 years 2005–2015, nine of them between 2011 and 2015—one of undetermined race, five of *cyanomelana* and three of *intermedia*; two of the latter were from East Java (C. Fitri Riani pers. comm, H. Cahyono pers. comm.) and one from Plawangan Hill, Mount Merapi National Park, Central Java (F. Mufti pers. comm.).

There have been 13 records of undetermined *Cyanoptila* species in the last four years (2012–2015)—females and first-winter birds that cannot be determined to species level. Some of the females show a gradation in the colour of breast and belly whereas others show a sharper contrast between a brown breast and white belly (Plates 5 & 6) that might be evidence of age-related changes.

It is interesting that almost half of the Blue-and-white Flycatcher records from Java were from Mount Merapi NP, where the species was previously thought to be a rare visitor (Yuniatmoko & Nurcahyadi 2013). In December 2015, up to 13 individuals were recorded there by three observers. However, due to the similarity of the plumages of some birds, it is only certain that there were seven



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Plate 1. Lateral view of adult male Zappey's Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cumatilis*, Cibodas Botanical Gardens, Java, Indonesia, 20 March 2015.



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Plate 4. Female Zappey's/Blue-and-white Flycatcher, Cibodas Botanical Gardens, 17 March 2015.



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Plate 2. Ventral view of the same bird, Cibodas Botanical Gardens, 20 March 2015.



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Plate 5. Female Zappey's/Blue-and-white Flycatcher with gradation from breast to belly, Cibodas Botanical Gardens, 17 March 2015.



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Plate 3. Adult male nominate Blue-and-white Flycatcher *C. cyanomelana*, Cibodas Botanical Gardens, 16 March 2015.



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Plate 6. Female Zappey's/Blue-and-white Flycatcher with strong contrast between breast and belly, Turgo Hill, Gunung Merapi National Park, 8 March 2014.

Table 1. Compilation of Indonesian records of *Cyanoptila cumatilis*, *C. cyanamelana cyanamelana*, *C. cyanamelana intermedia*, *C. cyanamelana* undetermined and undetermined female and immature birds between 1894 and 2015.

Species	Location	Date	Number/Sex/Age	Source
Sumatra				
<i>C. cumatilis</i>	Kaban	22 February 1916	1 ♂	de Beaufort (1921)
	Bukit Barisan Selatan NP	September 2014	1 ♂ imm	Eaton (2014)
<i>C. c. cyanamelana</i>	East Belitung Island	15 February 2014	1 ♂	M. Iqbal pers. comm.
<i>C. c. intermedia</i>	Bangka Island	19 March 2013	1 ♂	Syahputra pers. comm.
<i>C. cyanamelana</i> undetermined	Bandar Baru, Deli Serdang	18 December 1918, 19 January 1919	1 ♂	Robinson & Kloss (1920)
	Berastagi, North Sumatra	7 March 1986	1 ♂	Holmes (1996)
	Berastagi, North Sumatra	8 March 1986	2 ♂	Holmes (1996)
	Kapi Plateau, Gn Leuser, Aceh	26 December 1998	1 ♂	Buij <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>C. undetermined</i>	Bukittinggi	1913–1917	1 ♀	Robinson & Kloss (1924)
	Bukittinggi	13 January 1915	1 ♀ *	Naturalis (2016a), S. van der Mije & P. Kamminga <i>in litt.</i> see note below
	Bukittinggi	11 January 1915	1 ♀	Naturalis (2016b)
	Bandar Baru, Deli Serdang	18 December 1918, 19 January 1919	1 ♀	Robinson & Kloss (1920)
	Lampung	December 1921	1 ♀	Kloss (1931)
	Bengkulu	1981	Unknown	R. de Wulf <i>in van Marle & Voous</i> (1988)
	Berastagi, North Sumatra	8 March 1986	1 ♀	Holmes (1996)
	Bangka Island	14 November 2012	1 ♂ imm	Syahputra pers. comm.
Kalimantan				
<i>C. cyanamelana</i> undetermined	Bukit Baka NR	9 February–5 March 1988	Unknown	Rice (1989)
	Tanjung Selor	26 March 1997	One bird	Holmes (1997)
	Gunung Lumut	2005	Unknown	Wielstra <i>et al.</i> (2012)
	Gunung Menyapa	21–27 November 2007	1 ♂	Brickle <i>et al.</i> (2010)
<i>C. undetermined</i>	Gunung Kenepai	17–30 January 1894	6 ♂ imm & 3 ♀	Büttikofer (1899)
Java				
<i>C. cumatilis</i>	Unknown	Undated	Unknown	Bartels & Stresemann (1929)
	Karimun Jawa	25 November	1 ♂	Chasen & Kloss (1933)
	Halimun Salak NP	22 February 2014	1 ♂	This paper
	Cibodas Botanical Garden	20 March 2015	1 ♂	This paper
<i>C. c. cyanamelana</i>	Kinahrejo, Gunung Merapi NP	20 March 2005	1 ♂	I. Taufiqurahman pers. comm.
	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	7 March 2008	1 ♂	A. Satriya Wibowo pers. comm.
	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	14 November 2012	1 ♂	H. Cahyono pers. comm.
	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	13 March 2014	1 ♂	I. Yuniatmoko pers. comm.
	Cibodas Botanical Garden	16 March 2015	1 ♂	This paper
	Cibodas Botanical Garden	17 March 2015	1 ♂	This paper
	Cibodas Botanical Garden	18 March 2015	1 ♂	This paper
<i>C. c. intermedia</i>	Siman, Ponorogo	30 August 2011	1 ♂	C. Fitri Riani pers. comm.
	Sendi, Mojokerto	15 January 2014	1 ♂	H. Cahyono pers. comm.
	Pronojiwo Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	13 December 2015	1 ♂	F. Mufti pers. comm.
<i>C. cyanamelana</i> undetermined	Trawas, Mojokerto	28 February 1996	1 or 2	Ichida & van Balen (1996)
	Dieng Highland	13–17 February 2000	Unknown	Nijman & Setiawan (2001)
	Halimun Salak NP	Undated	Unknown	Wisnubudi (2009)
	Gunung Sawal	March 2012	3 birds	Widodo (2013)
<i>C. undetermined</i>	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	2 November 2012	1 ♂ imm	A. Zulfikar Abdullah pers. comm.
	Sendi, Mojokerto	2 March 2013	1 ♀	H. Cahyono pers. comm.
	Cangar, Tahura R. Soeryo	14 December 2013	1 ♂ imm	B. Hermawan pers. comm.
	Cangar, Tahura R. Soeryo	25 December 2013	1 ♂ imm	B. Setiawan pers. comm.
	Turgo Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	8 March 2014	1 ♀	M. Erawan pers. comm.
	Gunung Manglayang Bandung	January 2015	1 ♀	S. Ade pers. comm.
	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	5 December 2015	1 ♂ imm	F. Mufti pers. comm.
	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	6 December 2015	3 ♂ imm & 3 ♀	M. Erawan pers. comm.
	Pronojiwo Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	21 December 2015	2 ♂ imm & 1 ♀	J. Setiyono & W. K. Wibowo pers. comm.
	Cibodas Botanical Garden	16 March 2015	1 ♀	This paper
	Cibodas Botanical Garden	17 March 2015	1 ♀	This paper
	Pronojiwo Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	13 December 2015	1 ♀	F. Mufti pers. comm.
	Plawangan Hill, Gunung Merapi NP	26 December 2015	One bird	M. Erawan pers. comm.
Bali				
<i>C. c. cyanamelana</i>	Bedugul	23 January 2014	1 ♂	Hjerpe (2015)
<i>C. cyanamelana</i> undetermined	Candi Kuning, Bedugul	13 January 1998	2 ♂	Mason (2011)
	Candi Kuning, Bedugul	13 January 2009	Unknown	Mason (2011)
	Bedugul	4 March 2014	3 ♂	Hjerpe (2015)
	North Payangan, Badung	8 March 2015	4 ♂	Hjerpe (2015)
Sulawesi				
<i>C. c. cyanamelana</i>	Gunung Ambang, North Sulawesi	16 March 2009	1 ♂	Rheindt & Verbelen (2011)

*although the specimen label described it as 'male', the image of the specimen obtained from the Naturalis curators shows a characteristic brown female.

different individuals present during the month, six of which were of indeterminate race on Plawangan Hill on 6 December 2015 (M. Erawan pers. comm.) and a single adult male *intermedia* on Pronojiwo Hill on 13 December 2015 (F. Mufti pers. comm.).

These Javan records indicate that Blue-and-white Flycatcher is not as rare as previously thought and suggest that it may be a common migrant. It appears that the species was previously overlooked (or assumed to be the smaller resident Indigo Flycatcher), but the growing numbers of birdwatchers and photographers have led to more comprehensive documentation of records, with positive identification from images.

The fact that there were no records of Zappey's Flycatcher from Java since Chasen & Kloss (1933) until our records in 2014 and 2015 is probably due to its lack of recognition as a species and its similarity to the Blue-and-white Flycatcher. In our experience, these closely-related species can be found in the same location at the same time of year, so the identification of these taxa requires care and attention.

Zappey's Flycatcher was not listed in Sukmantoro *et al.* (2007) as it had not been recognised as a species at that time and it has no Indonesian common name. We suggest *Sikatan Cina* as its Indonesian name, linking it to its known breeding area and distinguishing it from the Blue-and-white Flycatcher, *Sikatan Biru-putih*.

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